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## Business Notices.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. 

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Lord Randolph Churchill re-elected. Unwin, of Oxford, won the Diamond Sculls prize. Many new cholera cases in Spain. Meeting of Montreal Corn Exchange.

DOMESTIC.—General Grant suffered severely from a fit of coughing. === The President made several appointments, including ex-Judge Lambert Tree as Minister to Belgium, and ex-Congressman Adlai E. Stevenson as Assistant Postmaster-General. —— Numbers of persons encouraging the strikers were arrested in Chicago. The riotous disorders in Cleveland continued. \_\_\_\_ The meeting of the Wheelmen's League closed with a parade in Buffalo.

CHY AND SUBURBAN. - Mrs. Dudley taken to the Middletown Asylum. — Carpenter sentenced to be hanged. = Close of the musicians' convention. Two suicides in Brooklyn.

Disappearance of an unfortunate Frenchman. = An indictment against the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City. — A girl blew out the gas. — Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.32 cents. Stocks dull and irregular, higher and closed strong with some reactions.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly warmer, clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 76°; lowest, 61°; average, 68%.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNK mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Summer Hotels are frequently designated by the Government as regular Post Offices. Before forwarding their orders for THE TRIBUNE readers at summer resorts will do well to ascertein the exact official title of the Post Office at which they expect to receive their mail. Delay and correspondence will be avoided by so doing.

If any one wants to lead a peaceful life to-day, he should stay in town. The suburbs of the city, all the pleasure resorts and even the rural districts not too far away will be crowded with city folk determined on celebrating the Glorious Fourth more or less noisily. So if the small boy with his toy pistol and fire cracker is properly suppressed in town, New-York will probably be the quietest spot within a radius of fifty miles. It will be peaceful enough any where if it rains.

F The President, to make sure that this appointment will not have to be made over again, has selected that stalwart, more than able-bodied, Kentuckian, A. E. Stevenson, to be First-Assistant Postmaster-General. He takes the place of Malcom Hay, resigned on account of ill health. The Republican friends of Mr. Hay regret that if he must lose his health it was not lost in a better cause than that of helping to oust honest office-holders on the unmanly plea of " offensive partisanship."

Whatever sympathy may have been excited recently for Carpenter, the wife-murderer, by the difference in the issues of his case and Mrs. Dudley's, in both of which insanity was the defence, and in both of which the defence seemed equally strong, will be dissipated by the pointed language of Justice Barrett, in pronouncing the death sentence. He declared his solemn opinion that Carpenter's crime was that of a cold-blooded assassin and not of an insane man. A safe conclusion for the public to draw from these two cases is that if exact justice was not done in Mrs. Dudley's case it did not fail in Carpenter's.

Doubtless the regatta on Lake Quinsigamond at Worcester, Mass., to-day, will prove once more that Yale, Harvard and Columbia do not contain all the best college oarsmen in the country. Fours from Cornell, Brown, Bowdoin and the University of Pennsylvania should row a fine race to an exciting finish. There, as on the Thames, last week, not only will the crews be on trial, but also the reputations of various styles of stroke will be at stake-from the "donkey-engine" stroke, where the work is done mainly with the arms, to the waterman's pull, so recently and creditably performed by Harvard at New-London.

Lord Randolph Churchill, whose appointment as Secretary of State for India made his reelection to Parliament necessary, has carried the day in Woodstock. The most curious feature of the contest was the part which his wife played in the canvass. As the lady is an American, it was, of course, most gracefully done. Her tandem with pink ribbon decorations, and her pleasant words and smiles, seem to have made a deep impression on the electors of the borough and turned the tide in favor of Lord Randolph. This perhaps speaks better for the good taste and susceptibility of the English voters than for their judgment and intelligence. It is safe to say that American electors under similar circumstances would have gallantly applauded Lady Churchill's pluck and pink ribbons, and then voted according to their convictions.

Responsibility for the rioting in Chicago yesrday seems to rest squarely upon the authorterday seems to rear square, and cowardice on Wednesday. The striking street-car men themselves have been tolerably quiet; but the ruffianly element throughout the atire city, encouraged by the belief that the

route of the street cars. Naturally there was fighting when the police finally did appear to protect the line. Just when the trouble will be over it is impossible to say; but the situation illustrates clearly the folly of temporizing with disorderly outbreaks of any kind. It does not matter which party to the conflict is in the wrong. Law and order should have been maintained first, and grievances discussed

Yesterday's game of baseball at Chicago between the New-York and Chicago League Clubs undoubtedly excited more general interest all over the country than any previous contest with the bats and ball. The excitement at the grounds was intense and the number of people in attendance was only limited by the capacity of the inclosure. The brilliant victory of 6 to 2 won by the New-York club will be hailed with delight by lovers of baseball here. The result was posted in all sporting resorts last night and the game was the principal topic of conversation in many circles. In the League race these two clubs are each so near first place that the remaining three games between them may decide which will finally hold the much coveted pennant. The interest which the meetings of the two nines excite in every direction goes far toward supporting the assertion that baseball is our National game after all.

Despite the hard times, New-York has grown no poorer during the last year ended June 30. Thet otal value of real and personal property here is now \$1,371,117,003-an increase over 1884 of \$32,818.660. In 1870 the total was \$1,047,388,449. The increase of last year, as of previous years, was brought about by the completion of new buildings which were assessed in 1884 as in process of construction; erection of entirely new structures and improvements on old ones; and an appreciation in the value of real estate. Of course this amount is only a part of the great wealth which gathers around New-York harbor, and would be at an enemy's mercy in case of war. Brooklyn and the cities on the New-Jersey shore would swell the total immensely. The wealth of New-York City is exceeded by the valuation of only four States in the Union-New-York, Massachusetts, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE. When we set apart a day for display of National joy and pride, it is right that we should first ask what ground we have for pride or joy. We are a great Nation in numbers, but China is greater. In area the Nation is great, but Russia covers more than twice as much territory. The Nation claims vast wealth, but if one of its great parties tells the truth, wealth has come not because but in spite of the course of the people's government for the past quarter of a century. We burn powder, and hear the roar of cannon, on this festal day, as if the might of the Nation in war were something to boast of, but there is scarcely a civilized nation on earth that could not destroy our chief cities and do irreparable harm to our commerce be fore this Nation could get ready to fight at all. This comes to pass because it has been the constant aim of the party long in opposition, and now in power, to cut down the expenses, to reduce or disband the army, to stop the building or repairs of ships and forts, and, in short, to make the General Government as insignificant as possible.

It is the deliberate opinion of men trained in the modern arts of war that any hostile ships lying off Coney Island, and armed with a few long range gans, could with perfect impunity burn nearly all of this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City, or extort as the price of forbearance any sum that this city could pay. For all practical purposes our commerce is wholly defenceless; Chili could destroy it. In the course of time we could build ships and produce gans, but it would be needful first to create ship-yards beyond the reach of hostile cannon. Hoston and other Atlantic ports are equally defenceless; it is doubted if we have a single gun that could arrest the progress of a hostile ship to any of our wharves. The army of twenty-one years ago has vanished, and, by way of preventing the creation of another in any future need, the Nation is discharging from its service the men who once saved it, and giving its offices and honors to those who tried to destroy it. The people who have clamored for years, Disband the army," now have the power to do what they please with it. What is there in all this to kindle the pride of the Nation ?

For many years the warnings of able men have been uttered in vain. At every attempt to build forts or ships, the party now in power has raised an outery about the wanton wickedness of taxing the people to meet needless expenses, and has voted down appropriations with the aid of the shallow men who always vote against everything that costs. So the plans of defence by torpedoes, and the efforts to build up a navy by offering rewards for the carrying of foreign mails in American ships, have been voted down by the same set of men. The Nation can boast, at last, that it is at present a little weaker, in comparison with the means of other nations to do harm to its seaports and its commerce, than any other power called civilized. By way of proving that this state of things is just what the country wants, the very people who have done most to bring it about have been entrusted with the govern-

It is not popular, in these days, to urge any preparations for National defence. The fashionable thing is to say that the United States is so enormously strong that no Nation will dare to do us wrong. It pleases the National vanity to ignore the fact that wrong has been done to this country, for which some other Nations would quickly get redress. The Fourth of July is a good day to devote to a sober consideration of the fact that this Nation cannot expect to be forever at peace. It cannot make any claim, however just, with a proper confidence and promptness, so long as it is conscious that its chief cities and its commerce are utterly defenceless. Yet the Nation will spend in amusing its children this very day money enough to put some of its ports in a state of perfect safety.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS. The political canvass in England has opened in earnest. The new Government have not disclosed either their Parliamentary programme or the general lines of their diplomacy, but they have not concealed the fact that the first object of their policy will be to carry the next election. The abandonment of the Crimes Act is the basis of a compromise with the Parnellites, by which Irish votes in close constituencies in England are to be transferred to the Conservatives. In this respect their policy contrasts strangely with the election addresses of their leaders, grounded upon Lord Beaconsfield's famous letter to the Duke of Marlborough in 1880. But inconsistency does not trouble them, when they have the assurance of substantial aid from the Parnellites. They have united with the Liberals in every Coercion proposal made during the present Parliament on the water route are so low as this it may

is only because they can profit by a fantastic alliance with the Nationalists. Mr. Parnell is ready to guarantee Irish support of Conservative candidates in England when he can go before his own constituents in the island and boast that he has brought Coercion to an end by defeating the Liberal Ministry.

Another indication of the political activity of the Ministry is the patronizing air with which the working classes are approached. Lord Randolph Churchill, as the leader of the Young Tories, is already appealing with ingenuity and assurance to the democratic instincts of new classes of voters. The Prime Minister himself is writing sympathetic letters to unemployed workmen and vaguely promising that the Government will carefully consider the whole question of the prevailing depression of trade throughout the United Kingdom. One of the first measures to be introduced when Parliament reassembles will be a bill embodying the chief recommendations of the Royal Commission on Housing the Poor. The Conservatives, cheered by the gain of a seat since they accepted office, are making strenuous exertions on every side to appeal successfully to the country. Their diplomacy will be cautious, so as to reassure timorous voters; their legislation will be safe and adroit so as to catch the votes of the new body of electors; and their compromises and alliances alike will be closely calculated.

On the Liberal side there is discontent among the Whigs caused by the increasing activity of the Radicals. Mr. Gladstone's retention of the leadership tends to allay this feeling and to restore confidence, but his foreign policy has permanently alienated many Liberals of the Palmerston school. The Radicals will have to do most of the work on the Liberal side, and while they profess to be confident in regard to the result, they are not enthusiastic respecting the class of men who are tikely to represent the new electors. A distinguished Radical of a North country town writes to a friend in this city: "The new Parliament will be a huge disappointment to all Radicals. Men like Lord Ebrington and Lord Lymington will never reform the land laws. It seems to me even uncertain that Bradlaugh will be allowed to sit, or that an Affirmation bill will pass. The fact is that things must be much worse before they will become better, and they will not be "acutely bad for some years." This high authority believes that a great war is near and that before it ends it will array against the English both Russia and France, and will enable Austria to do her will in the East and Germany to attach Holland. The inflation of the struggle would be followed in his judgment by terrible depression, out of which " the social Republic may emerge." Radicals who are entertaining gloomy forebodings of European war and increased depression are not in a state of mind to enter heartily into the political

THE PILGRIM IN THE PARK.

There is too much truth in the letter we printed yesterday criticising the placing of Mr. Ward's statue. This is one more giving away, and at a critical point, of the repose of the Park. It is another proof that to the typical commissioner the meadow stretches, the grassy glades and sunny alcoves on the woodborders are all so much waste ground. From his point of view, therefore, the proper thing is to build something or set up some show in all these open spaces. If he cannot get a nice, new, shiny statue or a brightly painted piece of carpenter work, a bed of geraniums will answer, but he is a practical man and this room must be utilized

The ground of objection is not that the statue is bad. Mr. Ward is an independent thinker and his work is original, strong and truly American. But the better the statue the greater the blunder in misplacing it. And what guarantee is there against repeated intrusions of this sort until the Park becomes a monument yard "f It is too much to hope that the Board of Commissioners will ever manifest any sympathetic appreciation of the its reposeful and tranquillizing effects. But the city ought to be able to command the services of commissioners who are conscious of their own limitations and who have respect for the opinions of those who are recognized as trained experts. A commissioner would hardly assume to make any alteration in the pictures be buys, and yet he could probably do as neat work in painting as in landscape. Why should be set about changing the character of the Park without advising with counsellors whose judgment in Park matters is entitled to respect. Mr. Olmsted and Mr. Vaux are the men to whose decision matters of this sort would naturally be deferred. Was either of them consulted ? The Park is in constant danger so long as the

men in charge of it have a contempt for expert ability. It should have grown more effective every year. But it has suffered defacement and leterioration instead, because the original designers were not retained in its management. What it needs and never can safely do without is a competent consulting artist to whom all questions affecting the design shall be deferred.

RAIL AND WATER RATES.

The decision of the trunk line managers to raise east-bound rates to 20 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New-York is rightly regarded as a proceeding of doubtful effectiveness. The difficulty has at all times been, not that managers could not be brought to agree upon high rates, but that they would not or could not enforce those rates after agreeing upon them. There seems to be unusual reason at this time to anticipate that the same difficulty will interfere with the efforts of the managers to secure a practical advance in the eastbound rates until the season of navigation approaches its end.

For some weeks past the lake rates on grain have been about the lowest ever known, namely, only 1 cent per bashel from Chicago to Buffalo. The theory of those who have advocated an advance in rates by the railroads has been that the rates by lake and canal would at once rise, in correspondence with any advance in the rates by rail. That some advance could be attempted was to be expected, and accordingly a week ago the managers of lake transportation raised the rates to 112 cents, and on Thursday as soon as the advance in rail rates was announced the rate by lake to Buffalo was raised to 2 cents. But while this seems a considerable advance, it is to be noticed that the managers do not attempt to put rates anywhere near those usually charged in past years, nor do they endeavor to get as much for transportation by water as the railroads have been getting, even at the lowest rates made during the recent contest. Thus it has been stated that in some cases grain was taken by the railroad from Chicago to New-York at 1112 cents per 100 pounds, which would be a little less than 7 cents per bushel. But the lake and canal rate at 2 cents from Chicago to Buffalo is still only 534 cents from Chicago to New-York for wheat and 512 cents for corn. As long as the rates charge 1 and have resisted every remedial measure. If | well be doubted whether the attempt to estab-

or 12 cents per bushel for wheat, can be made practically successful.

HARDY AND PITT.

One passage of the debate in the Board of Education over the appointment of the Mayor's candidate was intended to be impressive. The minority headed by President Walker and Commissioner Devoe had dealt with the plain facts of the case. They contended that promotions in the public schools ought to be based upon experience and length of service, that there was no reason why a teacher of five years standing should be promoted over the heads of vice-principals who had been fifteen years in the service; and that the exercise of political dictation from the City Hall in the management of the schools would be most pernicious. It was plain and wholesome talk without meretricious ornament and rhetorical display. The majority while determined to appoint the Mayor's man found it difficult to reply to the incisive arguments and indignant protests of their honest and self-respecting colleagues. They could resent the imputation that they were voting for the Mayor's man because he was the Mayor's man, but this feeble protest did not explain their action in promoting a young and inexperienced teacher in defiance of the ordinary practice of the department. In their extremity they were rescued by Commissioner Wood. "Hardy is a young man," remarked the Commissioner, "but so was Pitt when he became Prime Minister of England."

This historical parallel between the new principal of Public School No. 82 and the great Prime Minister whose eloquent defence of his youth and inexperience is in all the standard readers and is still declaimed with old-time fervor in the grammar departments, settled the question. The minority made no attempt to reply to it. Indeed, it was more prudent for them to remain speechless, for it was plain that the eloquent commissioner was prepared to make a deadly use of historic parallels. If William Pitt had not sufficed to carry the Mayor's young man at one bound over the heads of twenty or thirty vice-principals into Public School No. 82, a second shot would have been fired. Commissioner Wood, leaping to the platform and striking an impressive attitude, would have reminded the Board of Education that one of the Boys stood on the Burning Deck and that neither Mayor Grace nor politics had anything to do with it. If that second parallel had been drawn, the minority would have been too demoralized to vote at all. Juvenile Mr. Hardy might have cleared School No. 82 in his rapid flight and landed in President Walker's seat. But William Pitt has carried him a long way, and he ought to be satisfied. His promotion will be a direct incentive to ambitious young men emerging at this time from our colleges. They, too, are young and may aspire to rapid advancement and immediate success. Why not? Wasn't Pitt Prime Minister of England ?

MR. STRANAHAN'S RETIREMENT.

With the retirement of Mr. Stranahan from the Board of Bridge Trustees a prominent and picturesque figure disappears from public life in Brooklyn. Mr. Stranahan has been conspicuous as a Park Commissioner and a Bridge manager for many years, but he never sought or held an elective office ile has always been actively engaged in business, and never a politician or in any sense dependent upon politics. That he has been a useful citizen no one familiar with Brooklyn will deny. That he has always had an eye solely to the public good cannot be as confidently affirmed. The fact that many features of the management of the Bridge for a considerable time after the opening-not to mention the prolonged and vexatious delays that occurred while it was building-suggested that too much regard was felt for the treasury of the Union Ferry company caused some people to look with susp.cion upon the man who was a trustee of the onand a director of the other. It was thought that he could not be quite impartial. This feeling will temper the regret which his retirement may cause. It is as a Park Commissioner and in a large

measure the creater of Prospect Park, that Mr Stranahan will be chiefly remembered. Here will be his perpetual monument. His far-seeing mind design of the Park or any genuine feeling for also perceived the wonderful possibilities of Coney Island, and he projected the Ocean Parkway when the part of the Island lying east of it was almost a barren waste of sand.

Mr. Stranahau has for some time expressed his willingness to leave the Bridge office. He is nearly eighty years old, and has felt that his work as a Bridge trustee was practically finished when the great structure was completed. But it cannot be doubted that it was his desire to remain until the Board of Trustees as now constituted was legislated out of office. It cannot be without a pang that he sees himself shoved aside. At times we have found it necessary to criticise Mr. Stranahan severely, but it has always been with the hope that he wou see the error of his ways. On his titual retirement from active public life we extend him our bes wishes, and trust that his closing years will be peaceful and happy in the city with whose interests he has so long been identified.

It is not often that the Aldermen have an opportunity to spend the city's money and do not avail themselves of it. The sum of \$5,000 was appropriated by the Board for the reception of the French officers who brought here the Barthold: Statue. Of this amount only \$2,184 52 was spent. President Sanger and his associates on the Recen-tion Committee are to be commended for their econ-

If Austria will not receive Keiley, the mission at Vienna will remain vacant, the public is informed, by Washington dispatches. This may mean that Mr. Bayard's backbone is stiffening, or it may mean that his stock of ranting Confederates is running

It is said that Governor Hoadly of Ohio will accept a renomination "to oblige the President," on whem he has just called at Washington. His acceptance under such circumstances will the President" to back him up with the Federal patronage to any extent he may demand. Governor will probably proceed to present Mr. John R. McLean with a last year's bird's nest, and distribute the offices carefully among his own friends with reference to the Senatorship.

The careless wording of dispatches from New Haven announcing the result of the election of Yale trustees has probably created the impression, among those not otherwise informed, that Mr. Mason Young, of this city, was a candidate in onposition to Senator Evarts for the six years term. This is unterly errougous. A few votes were cast for Mr. Young for the long term, probably through a misunderstanding, but Senator Evarts was reelected by an almost unanimous vote. The real contest was for the four years term (to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Governor Harrison), and lay between Mr. Young and Mr. William W. Farnam, of New-Haven. The election was remarkably close, Mr. Young being defeated by a plurality of only 37 votes in a poll of 3,200. He had already filled the position of trustee, and was not solicitous to be elected again, but a large body of graduates insisted that he should be a candidate. His faithful and unselfish service of the college is an excellent model for his successor.

In The Sun's report of the Ohio Prohibition Convention, this curious statement appears: "Dr. Thompson, of Westerville, nominated A. B. Leonard, of Springfield, for Governor. St. John made a speech seconding the nomination, and abusing Murat Halstead, of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, and Republicanism generally." It is to be presumed police dared do nothing, gathered along the they are just and merciful to Ireland now, it lish the rail rates at 20 cents per 100 pounds, fered for a consideration to the Republican Na- a look of amazoment and then with a few

tional Committee last year, and being rejected, were snapped up by the Democrats. But that St. John was a Kansas man. By what right does he turn up in Ohio to assist in nominating men for whom he cannot vote? Is he still under centract with the Democrats, and detailed for special service in Ohio ?

The bogus German Count is so plentiful this season that the genuine Count will have to carry his genealogical tree around with him. In this practical land of ours he will find that the best and most acceptable proof of his pedigree is enough ready money to pay his bills.

A report comes from Ohio that the Hocking Valley miners are again holding meetings and organizing, with a view to demanding an increase in the wages for mining from 40 to 50 cents per ton. One would suppose that the terrible losses and the disastrous results of the long strikes last year would have prevented another such struggle in the present condition of the business. According to reports, the operators are doing only a moderate amount of business even now, and the disturbances in various iron establishments in Ohio tend to diminish their sales, nor is there any satisfactory indication as yet of a general improvement in manufactures. Nevertheless, the wages paid appear unusually low, and would probably not be as readily accepted anywhere else, for the coal of the Hocking Valley mines is unusually easy to mine, and low wages there mean more to the producer than in aimost any other district, It is only a little while since the reports indicated a generally satisfied state of feeling in the Hocking Va.ley region, and another strike at this time would be most unfortunate for all parties.

There is a great and essential difference between foothardy rashness and moral courage. For instance, it was foothardy rashness to appoint Thompson's man. It would have been moral courage to have appointed Thompson himself. However, it's all one to the great contract pedler. It might be more dignified to have gone in over the front stoop, but while the back door and windows serve all material purposes, why should Thompson murmur?

Some of the scions of chivalry from Virginia and other Southern States are having a hard time of it. They wanted offices, and wanted them so badly that they were willing to take almost anything they could get, even messengerships at the not particularly inxurious salary of \$650 a year. Accordingly the Commissioner of Internal Revenue recently dismissed eighteen colored messengers in his division and appointed young white men, mainly from the South. Some of these young men were well educated and all conceive themselves to be gentlemen," and, after the prevalent Southern fashion, they look upon it as discreditable to do the work of servants. When the new men discovered that messengers were required to run errands for the officers in charge, to sweep out the rooms and dust the furniture, and particularly to clean the spittoons, their zeal for public office rapidly abated. It is said that several of them have already tendered their resignations. The difficulty was that the Administration selected the wrong end of the party for such duties. If it had tendered to Northern Democrats the offices requiring the performance of menial services, it would not have found any trouble in getting them filled.

TALKS ABOUT 10WN.

THE MOST UNPLEASANT OF CABINET POSITIONS Ex-Secretary Robeson, of New-Jersey.—Of all the Cabinet positions that of the Secretary of the Navy is the most unpleasant. That officer has control of the public duty and private interests of 2,000 people and thour families. The moment he makes an order in the line of public duty that condicts with the private inter ests of a single family the onlire hive becomes active Then he is responsible not only for those above but those below him. If the President directs anything to be done, the Secretary takes the responsibility. That is what he is there for. He can't say, "The President told me to do this thing." If a ship that he never saw goes ashore anywhere on the Pacific Coast, the blame is placed on him. If a three-master comes sailing down Long Island Sound, with only a sleepy helmsman on leck, and runs down the Tallapoosa, the Secretary is plamed for it. There isn't enough money in the country to induce me to till such a place again.

SENDING MORMONS TO JAIL. H. C. Peete, of Utah. - The action of the Pederal court in Utah in sending several Mormons to jail has created great disturbance among the saints. It is the hardest dow Mormonism has ever had. They do not know whom the next blow will hit. Many of the leading Mormons have gone to Arizona, estensibly on business, but really teget out of the way. Some of them are in the Easts where they keep as quiet as church mice. The trouble in Utah is that the "State" is ruled by the Church. If | that this enthrprise meets a long felt want, and the pro-Church and State could once be effectually divorced, polygamy would soon be wiped out. Miss Kate Field has had a better appreciation of the Mormon question than any student of it who has been out there in years.

THE EVIL INFLUENCE OF RELEASED CRIMINALS Police Justice Jucob Patterson.—The influence of crim hals who after serving terms in prisons return to their old quarters is something quite appalling. These men are looked upon by their companions as heroes-liere is an instance: A lad barei twenty years of age was convicted of shooting a nan in a row in Houston-st. some years ago. He served a briefterm in prison and then returned to his old aunts. Day after day I saw him, surrounded by group of admiring youths, standing on the corner of the street. He seemed to be proud of the distinction which his crime had given him, and was never tired of relating the circumstances of the shooting. It is impossible t tell how many of those boys became criminals through his example. Have you not seen the crowds that gather around the entrances to the courts when prisoners are brought in ! It has often occurred to me that these of enders against the laws should be kept out of sight when in custody as much as possible, and when released should be made, whenever it is practicable, to settle in different part of the city from that in which they formerly

HEALTH DEPARTMENT RECORDS IN DANGER. Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register of Vital Statistics. It would be impossible to estimate the loss and trouble to the public which would result from the destruction of the Health Department records by fire. Those records are constantly furnishing proofs of property claims, of pension rights or of bigamy. The destruction of the cords would entail heavy expenses upon thousands of poor people. Lawyers and detectives would receive large fees for collecting information which now, can be got with little or no trouble. Certificates of births leaths and marriages have accumulated until there is no onger room enough for their safe storage in the offices of the Dopartment. They are scattered about in severa rooms and are in danger at all times from a possible fire A Grand Jury ought to visit these rooms and demand from the city authorities a proper place in which to keep the records. Such a place ought to be fire-proof and largeenough to allow for future increase in the records which are worth preserving.

The Rev. Anthony Atwood, who on Saturday cele the Rev. Antony Atwood, who on Saturial celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday anniversary, is the only surviving member of the first Palladelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference. He is a native of Tuckerton, N. J., but has long lived in Pattadelphia.

Governor Harrison of Connecticut will spend the summer at Block Island. The Governors of Rhode Island and Vermont, and their immediate profecessors in office, will also be there.

The Rev. W. De Witt Hyde, just chosen, is Bowdoin College's seventh president, his predecessors having been the Rev. Dr. Joseph McKeen, 1802-1807; the Rev. Dr. Jesse Appleton, 1807-1819; the Rev. Dr. William Allen, 1820-1839; the Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods, 1839-1866; the Rev. Dr. Samuel Harris, 1867-1871, and the Hon. Joshua L. Chamberlain, 1871-1853. He is said to be the youngest college president in the country.

Prince Bismarck has had his birthday testimonial

fand converted into a trust fund to be used for the benent of young teachers of all classes who have finished their studies, but have not yet been able to secure a living; also for monetary assistance to active teachers, to enable them to educate their own children.

Senator Sherman went yesterday morning with Henry Woodstock, Conn., where he is to deliver an address to-day. The Senator thinks that Judge Hoadly will be renominated by the Democrats for Governor of Ohlo and that he will accept.

Alphonse Daudot's health is hopelessly broken and his appearance is that of a confirmed invalid. There are in his face no traces of the wonderful beauty he once possessed, and concerning which a Philadelphia lele graph correspondent relates the following: "When Daulet, then a very young man, presented himself before the Duke de Moray as an lapplicant for the post of this is the same St. John whose services were of- private secretary, that gentleman greeted him with

on this second interview he was kindly to predentials were examined, and he was finally the position for which he had syplical. It is after some months had elapsed that he he reason of De Morny's first abruptness of mannithe Duke first beheld before him this fair-fawith his complexion of hiles and roses, his lonshaped, silken-fringed dark eyes, his delicate and long wavy brown locks falling upon his he imagined that some facetical individual hat trick upon him, and had sent a girl disguised clothes to apply for the vacant position."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

According to an English paper the London street arabis a fatalist like the Tark. "Do you ever wonder why you are so miscrable and I am not!" was asked one of the fraternity. "Well," he said, "It's all the Lord's doing this way; you are grand like and dress well and lives in a big house, and you have a planner an' a softy; so the Lord sees as how you are a gentleman and chinks lots of you. But we are very poor, we are. Mother pawns the blankets, and father beats mother and swears awfai. We h'aint got no Sunday things; we're all raggety, so the Lard don't take much notice on as." The American Consul-General in London could show that poor fellow a hopeful vision of the bigger prospects this Republican city furnishes for such forgotten waifs.

During a game between the Beacons and the Melrose club the other day the cry of a baby was heard in the midst of a inil. The umpire raised a laugh by singing out, "One bawl!"—[Lowell Courier. Peaches are selling in Texas for 15 cents a bushel, but

the pits alone are worth 70 cents a bushel for alm Young lady, to amateur singer, "Won't you sing ' Some

Day,' Mr. Yeller!" Chorus of others who have heard him, "Oh, no, sing some other day." DUST AND ASHES.

She practised on him all her wiles Till in love's silken not she caught him, And showerd on him her sweetest smiles When to her feet she captive brought him.

But when he pleaded with the maid

To be regarded as her lover,
She sighed a little, blushed and said,
"Please wait until the summer's over,"

And then began love's golden dream; To every picule, every dence he Took her, bought her lemen cream And other things that maidens fancy. At beach hotels with her he hopped,
For she was quite an ardeat daneer—
At length the youth the question poppe
And waited for the malden's auswer.

It drew the sweetness from his life, It burned and scorched him like a blister; "Twas this: "I cannot be your wife, But I will be to you a sister."

-[Boston Couries The Mugwump New-Haven News sighs out this threnody. "We regret to remark that it looks very much thremony as if the appointment of Mr. Beattle to the office of Surveyor was made for aid-fashioned political reasons. We trust that it may prove otherwise, but it has that appearance at first sight." Don't be despondent, neighbor, Beattle may make as good a Mugwump as Higgins.

Mr. Abe Barker, the former captain of the baseball club, when he got home from Madison last Friday might, ate a hearty supper, pulled off his baseball suit and said to his wife: "Here, take this suit, lock it up in the bottom of your trunk and twenty years hence show them to my children and tell them to beware of match baseball playing."—[Madison (Ga.) Madisonian.

According to the latest dispatches the Cashmere Valley earthquakes have been fearfully destructive. To kill over 3,000 people and 33,000 animals, and to destroy 70,000 houses, the convulsions must have been very ex-tensive. It is to be hoped that a scientific inquest will be made into the disturbances and a full report be drawn

First Democrat: "Why are Mr. Gialstone and President Cieveland slike I"

Second Democrat: "Give it up; tell us." Because they are both expert in the use of the axe."

Second Democrat, who has been trying in vain to capture the office of an offensive partisan for three mouths, declares that this is the poorest connadram be

The wars which have been waged by Great Britain since Queen Victoria ascended the throne number twenty-five, of which twenty were due to the Liberals and five to the Conservatives:

to the Conservatives:
Linemal, Wars.
1839—Afginan War.
1839—Afginan War.
1840—Syrian War.
1841—China War.
1841—China War.
1841—China War.
1851—Barmese War.
1850—Kafilir War.
1854—Crimean War.
1856—China War.
1857—Persian War.
1857—Persian War.
1857—Indian Mutiny.

Liberal Wars, 1860—New-Zesland War, 1865—New Zesland War, 1863—Ashantee War, 1873—Ashantee War, 1881—Transvaal War, 1882—Exptian War, 1884—Sondan War, 1884—Soudan War. COSSERVATIVE WARS. 1843—Seinde War. 1845—Sikh War. 1845—Abyasinian War. 1879—Zulu War. 1879—Afghan War.

The Nine Days' News is the name of a daily paper published at Queenstown. It gives all the important news for nine days up to and including the day on which it is published, and to especially intended for passengers from America, who in this way will be able at once to get a resume of what has happened during their voyage. There is no doubt jectors may reasonably expect success.

When an editor tells a good-looking young poetess that her versas on "Liliacs" are "perfectly lovely," you may set it down in your mind that he can like everything when he wants to.—[Burlington Free Press. "Deary me," exclaimed old Mrs. Countrybred, as she

looked over the morning paper, "Miss Woodford beaten I Can't something be done to punish the wretches who beat women I I declare to goodness, I would like to see the whipping-post established in this State."

Oh, the druggist, who was wise,
Did a golden scheme devise
To meet the basebalt season and its harvest of disaster.
And, to him, the victim's pain
Heraids, now, the notes of gain,
For this druggist has a "corner" in lint, liniment and
plaster.

-! Roxbury Advocate. The Grocers' Company of London still observes Re-storation Day, the 29th of May, by a dinner and other festivities. It is the anniversary of the day on which

Charles II. ascended the throne. If Adam had only had the "ehipper readiness" to remark, when invited by his spouse to faste the forbidden fruit. "Not this Eve." we should all be living in Southern Mesopotania at the present day.—[Burlington Free Press.

The funny man on a Japanese paper works in his business in this way: "An extraordinarily large erab has been cought at Nakakabiki gori, in Niigata ken, lately, The width of its shell is about eight feet and the larges of its legs the same length." This is all. The fun consists in the matter-of-fact way in which it is stated and from the fact that the rest of the column is apt to vacant, as a Japanese editor nover writes unless he had

MR. STRANABAN SAYS GOOD-BY.

NOW HE MEDIATED BETWEEN MR. MURPHY AND MR. KINGSLEY. Ex-Bridge Trustee James S. T. Stranahan received

the official notice of the appointment of his successor as he was attending to his duties as President of the Frustees in the Bridge office yesterday. He collected his private papers, and bidding good-by to the employes, took his departure, thus ending his ten years' ployes, took his departure, thus ending his ten years' continuous oversight and direction of the great structure. Only three men have held the effice of Bridge president—Henry C. Marphy, William C. Ringsley and J. S. T. Stranshan. Of his connection with the great work. Mr. Stranshan said yeaterday that he had desired to leave the Bridge in the hands of the two Mayors and two Controllers, but the bill providing for this was so weighted down that it failed. He then desired to resign, because he saw that the Democrats regarded with hangry eyes the two salaried positions held by himself and Treasure Witte. But he believed that he would not be turned out and would be allowed to hold over until the Legislature met again. He added: "There is a scere history connected with this Bridge that has never been written, and never will be, because I am the only man now living who could do it, and I never will. Several years ago Henry C. Murphy was deposed from the presidency of the Board, but his successor did not serve long, for the members of the Board found out that they had made a mistake, and re-elected Ms. Murphy president. At that time the papers said that Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Murphy and I had formed a ring, offensive and defensive. This was not so, Mc. Kingsley and Mr. Murphy were always antagonistic, and had it not been for my mediation they would never have pulled together at all. But I wanted the liridge built, and I tried to make peace between them in order to bring about this result, I accomplished what I worked for, and I am content and willing to retire."

There was considerable feeting among Brooklyn Democrats over the fact that Mr. Annan, who successed Mr. Stranshan, is also a Republican. It was said that the Controller and Auditor believed that he was a Democrat. Mr. Annan was a hearty supporter of Mc. Blaine last fall. He said yesterday: " Of course I am a Republican; I have always been one and I intented to remain a Republican." He was an intimate friend Mr. Kingsley. continuous oversight and direction of the great

JUDGE TREE SURPRISED.

Judge Lambert Tree, the newly appointed Minister to Belgium, with his wife and son, who has just been graduated at Frinceton, is at the Clarenden Hotal They have been at the seashore, but returned to Now York until warm weather should set in. Judge Proposition of Transport

said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon;
"I was surprised when a friend came in and told set